

*C. J. Carter Esq.*

# Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 3.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1836.

NUMBER 21

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Post Office Report.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
1st December, 1835.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: During the year ending 30th June 1835, the post routes of the United States covered about one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and seventy-four miles.

In daily and less frequent trips, the mails were carried on these routes about 25,869,486 miles, viz.: 15,874,050 miles in four-horse post-coaches, and two-horse stages.

7,817,973 miles on horses and in sulkiess, 906,959 " in steamboats, 274,504 " in railroad cars.

The number of post offices on the 30th June last, was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy, being an increase of fifty-four within the preceding year.

The system upon which the books of the Department have always been kept, precludes an exact statement of the revenue and expenditure which have accrued within any given period. The following is believed to approximate nearly to the actual income and accruing responsibilities, for the two last fiscal years, viz:

Gross revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1834 - \$2,833,748 34

Compensation to postmasters - \$887,317 29

Incidental expense 87,744 27

Transportation of the mails 1,925,543 52

Total expenditure - \$2,010,605 08

Balance against the Department \$86,555 74

Gross revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1835 - \$2,992,556 66

Compensation to postmasters \$945,417 94

Incidental expenses 92,024 92

Transportation of the mails 1,719,007 32

Total expenditure - 2,757,240 98

Balance in favor of the Department \$236,206 68

In the first part of the year 1835, additional allowances were authorized, as is alleged, amounting, on the first of May last, to about \$157,000, which have since been suspended, and do not enter into the foregoing statement. If finally admitted, they will reduce the balance in favor of the Department that year to about \$79,000.

The old books will be closed when all the pecuniary transactions of the Department, prior to first of July last, are brought upon them. Statements made out from these books, and other data, show the condition of the Department on that day, to have been about as follows, viz:

Due to contractors and others \$762,381 92

Due to banks 282,000 00

Whole debt of the Department \$1,064,381 92

Account due to the Department \$1,128,219 29

Deduct for bad and doubtful debts 131,327 36

Debt deemed to be good \$906,991 93

Cash on hand 43,589 40

Whole available means \$1,040,681 33

Balance of debt over available means on 1st July last 23,700 50

If the suspended allowances be added - 157,000,00

It will make the debt exceed the available means on first July last \$180,700 69

The accounts of the Postmasters for the quarter ending 30th September last, have been so far examined as to show, satisfactory, that the increase of gross revenue over that of the corresponding quarter of last year, is about twelve per cent. The annual saving in the recent letting of contracts was about \$30,000. Pre-dicated on an average increase of revenue throughout the current fiscal year of ten per

cent, and on a saving of \$25,000 when the contracts recently let shall be executed with necessary alterations, an estimate of the gross revenue and accruing responsibilities for the year ending 30th June, 1836, indicates the following results, viz:

Gross revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1836 \$3,292,692 00

Compensation to postmasters \$1,039,958 60

Incidental expenses 70,000 00

Transportation of the mails \$1,709,507 00

Total expenditure 2,816,465 00

Balance in favor of the department \$476,227 00

Although the whole of this sum may not be available, on account of the usual losses and defalcations, it is not doubted, that, aided by collections of outstanding balances, it will be sufficient to pay off the debts of the Department, and leave a considerable amount applicable to an extension of mail accommodations.

When the undersigned took charge of this department, his attention was immediately called to the condition of its finances, but it was soon found that no satisfactory account of its debts or its means could, within any short period, be obtained from its books.

It was only perceived, from current incidents and detached accounts, that the unsatisfied demands of contractors from every quarter of the country, were daily accumulating; that there was a debt of near \$200,000 due to Banks; that the outstanding acceptances of the Treasurer exceeded \$290,000; that a considerable portion of the revenue of some of the larger officers, for the present calendar year, had been anticipated by the drafts discounted in Banks, which they had been instructed to pay at maturity; that additional allowances had been recently authorized to a considerable amount; that to provide the means to meet the demands on the Department at Washington, created by the system of acceptances, upwards of two thousand of the most considerable post offices had been directed to deposit their income in Banks; and that these means proving insufficient, the Department was subjected to continual embarrassments in devising ways and means to meet its engagements.

As the same time, it was believed on all hands, that the current revenue of the Department considerably exceeded its current expenditures, and that the aggregate of debts was in progress of diminution. In this state of things, it was deemed expedient to make an effort to extricate the Department from its embarrassments. The measures resorted to for that purpose, were as follows, viz:

1. A suspension of all recent allowances from the credit of the contractors.

2. A refusal to accept or pay any drafts drawn on the Department, except by special arrangements.

3. The application of the income of the current quarter to the payment of that quarter's surplus only, to be applied to the payment of pre-existing claims.

4. The introduction of a system which should effect a more prompt collection and application of the current income of the Department.

The results anticipated from these measures have been fully realized. On the first July last payments on claims, accruing prior to the preceding quarter, were suspended; and all the energies of the Pay Clerks were devoted to paying the debts of that quarter. These payments were completed on the 19th day of August, leaving a considerable amount of funds in bank. The payment of the old debts was then resumed. From that moment the Department was disengaged. In no instance since, has the payment of any claim been refused for the want of funds.

On the first of October last the new system of collection came into action. Encouraged by its favorable operation, and finding the funds of the Department in bank to exceed \$14,000, the undersigned, on the 1st of the last month, directed the payment of the bank debts in Baltimore and Boston, amounting to \$67,304 38. The entire debt on the 1st July, as above stated, was - \$1,064,381 92

Of this debt there has been paid out of postages accruing before the 1st of July, about the sum of 409,991 93

Out of postages accruing since the 1st July, the sum of 187,086 14

\$507,077 48

Old debt remaining unpaid on this day, about \$467,304 44

Of this debt, about 295,000 is due to banks, and the balance to contractors and others.

The statements of the amount of debt, and the amount paid out of postages accruing prior to the 1st of July, are not supposed to be exact, but they do not very materially from the actual amounts.

The result of these operations is:

That the claims of contractors and others against the Department, arising within the quarter ending 30th September last, have been paid as far as they were ready for adjustment;

That one hundred and eighty-seven thousand and eighty-six dollars of the pre-existing debt,

other circumstances of the Department compelled it to draw on the more productive offices at the end of each quarter, before their accounts could be adjusted; and its drafts being predicated on estimates, could not be for the exact sum in hand. To avoid the danger of a protest, in consequence of drawing for too much, the Treasurer generally drew for too little, thereby leaving small balances in all the draft offices also. There were, consequently, balances remaining in the hands of more than eight thousand postmasters, which, though generally small, amounted in the aggregate to a large sum.

For the purpose of promptly bringing into action the means of the Department, at the end of each quarter the undersigned divided the offices into three classes. The first class, called "Collection Offices" are upwards of nine thousand in number. The postmasters of this class have been instructed to pay on demand,

at the close of each quarter, the whole amount due to the Department on account of the postages of that quarter, to the contractors who carry the mails along their respective routes, and forward their receipts to the Department.

The contractors are instructed to forward acknowledgments, setting forth the whole amount received from each and all the postmasters, and to report forthwith every postmaster who fails to pay, and his reason therefore, if known to them.

To secure promptness and fidelity on the part of the contractors, they are permitted to collect only from so many postmasters as

may pay them about seventy-five per cent, of their quarterly compensation, and they are informed that the balance will not be paid them until they shall have collected from every officer on their list, or show, by reporting the delinquent postmasters, that they have used due diligence to do so, and are not in fault for the failure.

The second class, called "Depositing Offices," about five hundred and fifty in number, are instructed to deposit their income in banks quarterly, monthly, or weekly, according to its amount. This class embraces all the large offices; and most others which can as conveniently deposit as pay to contractors, together with the most considerable offices on interior routes, which yield a surplus revenue, and whose proceeds cannot be used in paying the contractors who supply them.

The third class called "Draft Offices," about

two hundred and fifty in number, embrace those

not convenient to banks; whose proceeds cannot be paid over to contractors at the close of the quarter, without danger of their being overpaid

but may generally be drawn for, in whole or in

part, to pay the balances due, after giving the contractors credit for all their collections.

The interest of the contractors induce them

promptly, after the quarter ends, to push their

collections, and report all delinquents. During

the same time, the Depositing Offices are placing

their funds in the banks. When the contrac-

tors' acknowledgement for moneys collected

comes in, his account is examined. If the bal-

ance due, or any part of it, can be paid by draft

on one or more of the Draft Offices, it is done;

and that which cannot be discharged, is paid

by check on some convenient bank.

The results anticipated from these measures

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energies of the Pay Clerks were devoted to

paying the debts of that quarter. These pay-

ments were completed on the 19th day of Au-

gust, leaving a considerable amount of funds in

bank. The payment of the old debts was then

resumed. From that moment the Department

was disengaged. In no instance since, has the

payment of any claim been refused for the want

of funds.

The undersigned takes pleasure in present-

ing you with the data which justify this antici-

pation. He is happy to say, that so far from

needing any pecuniary aid from the Treasury,

the Department may be presented to Congress,

before the termination of their approaching ses-

sion, substantially free from debt, with a clear

annual surplus exceeding \$400,000, applicable

to the establishment of new mail routes, and the

improvement of old ones. Even should the

anticipated allowances be finally paid, the antici-

pated result cannot be delayed beyond the month

of July, 1836.

A balance of the books of the Department

has not been effected for about twenty years.—

After full consideration of the subject, it was

deemed expedient to close them, and open a

new set from the first of July, 1835. The

balances of accounts are not carried forward

from the old books to the new, but all col-

lections made of moneys due before that day,

are credited to an account headed "Arrears,"

on the new books; and all payments made on

debts contracted prior to that day, are charged

to the same account. That account, when clo-

sed, will show the exact amount of debt and of

available means at the commencement of the

present fiscal year; facts which cannot be soon

ascertained with exactitude.

In keeping the new books, an attempt is mak-

ing, through the agency of General Accounts,

to show specifically from what sources the revenue



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causes of the Bishop's death has since been published by a committee appointed to examine into the facts:—

The late Bishop Emory left his residence, one mile this side of Reister's town, on the morning of the 16th inst., about 6 o'clock, and proceeded on his journey towards Baltimore, as the earth was felt to rock, and a terrible earth-quake began. The shocks continued for seven successive hours, and followed each other with such violence, that the carriage, and on passing violently down the most awful thunder, people felt as if on the surface of an ocean agitated by a storm. About 2000 houses were thrown down. Confusion from his carriage with great force, the shock and terror were at their height; the inhabitants of his house came in contact with a large herd in their flight, and buried in the ruins; 150 persons perished. Up to the 1st of September discovered by Mr. Simpson going up the road, there were three or four shocks every day, only near the bridge, Owing's mills, who made an effort to stop the horse but failed. Mr. Simpson, on approaching the water break, discovered the Bishop lying on the margin of the east side of the road, and the carriage nearly opposite on the west side. He was then taken to Mr. Weaver's, where every kindness and attention was paid to him,—and the professional attendance of Drs. Addison and Marsh, procured without delay.

He expired at a quarter past seven o'clock on the evening of the same day. He was found speechless and continued so until his decease.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 5, 1836.

### REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

ABOLITION.

We have received, "An address to the people of the South," from the Maine State Anti-slavery Society, with a request that it should be inserted in our paper. By so doing we should hardly promote their views, as our paper does not have a very extensive circulation in the Southern States, and moreover, the people of that section of the country are not very anxious to receive advice on the subject of slavery. We have respect for the character and motives of many of the members of the Maine State Anti-Slavery Society, who are personally known to us. We have charity enough to suppose that the majority mean well, but we are yet to be convinced that their measures deserve our approbation and support. It is the dictate of prudence that before we engage in any important undertaking, involving, as this does, the welfare of millions, that we should have some reasonable assurance, that our measures are likely to produce more good than evil. We suppose that as wise and reasonable men the abolitionists have looked to the consequences of their measures, and are fully prepared to answer the question, what would be the probable consequences of immediate emancipation of all the slaves in this country. We think it would be productive of more evil than good to the slaves themselves, to their masters, and to the country at large. We want to see the plan of these friends of the slave, after his emancipation, supposing it could be effected immediately. We must not turn loose a wild beast among our children, or even cattle, and trust to provisions to be made afterwards for their security. We want therefore to see and examine the ultimate intentions of these philanthropists before we can lend ourselves to the furtherance of their purposes. We have read their publications when they have fallen in our way, and have met no answer to our constant enquiry what is to be the probable result. We therefore at present hold their doctrine to be dangerous, and their practices mischievous.

State Legislature.

The Legislature assemble tomorrow. We may expect the message of the Governor in season for our next week's paper. We shall endeavor to present our readers with a weekly synopsis of the proceedings of our State Legislature, as well as of Congress. To do this we must exclude much miscellaneous matter from our columns, and beg the indulgence of that class of our readers, who find little amusement in the dry details of the Legislature. We trust that a majority of our readers will feel an anxiety to be informed of the proceedings of the National and State Legislature. They are matters that concern us all. There is much business and that of an interesting character to be brought before the State Legislature this winter. The transactions of our Banking Corporations require and we trust will receive a close and impartial examination. Let the law be strictly enforced and the people will sustain their servants in this measure. Let the delinquents, if there are any, be punished. Many applications will doubtless be made to the Legislature on the subject of Internal Improvement, in the examination and granting of which, strict regard should be had to the rights of individuals, and the providing sufficient guarantees for the public interests. Caution should be used that too much power is not conferred. We cannot flatter ourselves with a very short session, but have a right to expect an industrious one.

MISSISSIPPI. Judge Lynch, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a small majority. One Van Buren and one White member of Congress. The character of the Legislature is supposed to be democratic.

"On the 25th of August, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a thick smoke arose at the foot of Mount Ardschel (on the side of which Kas-)

ska is situated) from which columns of flames burst with a tremendous noise. It was like the eruption of a volcano. At the same moment

the earth was felt to rock, and a terrible earth-

quake began. The shocks continued for seven

successive hours, and followed each other with

such violence, that the carriage, and on passing

violently down the most awful thunder, people

felt as if on the sur-

face of an ocean agitated by a storm. About

2000 houses were thrown down. Confusion

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persons perished. Up to the 1st of September

discovered by Mr. Simpson going up the road,

there were three or four shocks every day, only

near the bridge, Owing's mills, who made an effort

to stop the horse but failed. Mr. Simp-

son, on approaching the water break, discovered

the Bishop lying on the margin of the east side

of the road, and the carriage nearly opposite on

the west side. He was then taken to Mr. Weaver's,

where every kindness and attention was paid to him,—and the professional attendance

of Drs. Addison and Marsh, procured without

delay.

He expired at a quarter past seven o'clock on the evening of the same day. He was found speechless and continued so until his decease.

## \$20 REWARD!

BROKE Jail, at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, on the night of the 2d instant, JOHN WALLACE, a prisoner confined in said Jail for larceny.—He is about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, dark hair and blue eyes. Had on when he escaped a blue frock coat, dark pantaloons and shoes. His connexions are supposed to reside in Dalton, N. H., and it is probable said Wallace may endeavor to reach that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him to me.

SEWALL CROCKETT,

Prison-Keeper,

Paris, Maine, Jan'y 3, 1836.

## OXFORD GAZETTE.

WE the undersigned, four of the persons

concerned in a Charter granted on our

part to the Legislature of Maine of 1832,

for opening a Canal from the water of the

Thompson Pond to those of the Sebago, hereby

give notice that a meeting of the Corporation, thereby formed, will be held at the Taver-

n House of Deunes Hayes, in Oxford, on

Saturday the sixteenth day of January, 1836,

at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the

purpose of organizing and choosing the nec-

essary officers and transacting all other business

which it shall then and there be deemed neces-

sary.

W. B. NORRINGTON,

SAMUEL H. KING,

WM. REED,

HENRY RUST.

## JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS

OFFICE.

## EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST.

ODESSA, Oct. 9. The Journal of Odessa

gives the following particulars of the earthquake

which occurred at Karsach (the ancient Ca-

sarea, in Cappadocia) and the adjacent villa-

ges:—

## JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS

OFFICE.

## TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS

continues to manufacture the improved portable

threshing machines,

at Sandwich, N. H.; at which place persons wishing to

purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at

the shortest notice.

W. B. NORRINGTON,

Co. of Oxford, Dec. 31, 1835.

## NAME

into the enclosed care of the sub-

ject about the middle of Septem-

ber for her last Red vending mill, the own-

er to request its proper property, pay char-  
ge away.

PARIS, Nov. 10, 1835.

Notice.

EZRA HARMOND,

12

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1833, Nov. 6. To travel from Turner to Livermore Falls on joint view with Commissioners of Kennebec county, on Pet. of Eliza Pettigree and others, 18 miles.

To 2 1/2 days viewing and hearing the parties,

7.50

Dec. 1. To travel from Livermore Falls home 18 ms. 7.50

To travel from Parsonsfield, on joint view with the

Commissioners of York county on Pet. of John Sutton and others 70 miles,

To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating,

7.00

To travel from said Randall's home 70 ms. 7.00

To travel from Turner to Levi Ludden's in Peru on Pet. of Josiah Tibbles and others 25 miles,

To 2 days viewing, adjourning on account of the depth of snow,

6.00

To travel home, 25 miles, 6.00

To 1 day making return and plan, 3.00

JOB PRINCE.

Oxford, ss.—January 29, 1835. Then the above named

Job Prince made oath to the truth of the above certi-

cate by him subscribed before me.

T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1833, March 14. To 1 day making reports,

3.00

May 5. To travel from Turner to Levi Ludden's in Peru on Pet. of Josiah Tibbles and als. and home 50 miles,

To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating,

5.00

To travel from said Parsonsfield on Pet. of James Swall 10 1/2 days,

To viewing, hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of Daniel Coolidge & als. 3 1/2 days, 31.50

To travel from North Turner home on said pet. 7 miles,

To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 70

To travel from Parsonsfield to Samuel Davis 16 miles,

To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 17.00

To travel from John Keen's Mills in Turner 30 miles,

To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on Pet. of Joel Austin & als. 16 miles,

To travel

### An Irish Expedient.

The passage from Liverpool to Dublin, in Phil's time, was far different from that which steam and British enterprise have since made it. A vessel was ready to sail for the latter place on the very day of Phil's arrival in town; and, as he felt rather anxious to get out of England as soon as he could, after selling his pig in good earnest, he came to the aforesaid vessel to ascertain if it were possible to get a deck passage. The year had then advanced to the latter part of autumn; so that it was the season when those inconceivable hordes of Irishmen who emigrate periodically for the purpose of lightening John Bull's labour, when in the act of returning to that country in which they find little to welcome them—but domestic affection and misery.

When Phil arrived at the vessel he found the captain in a state of peculiar difficulty. About twelve or fourteen gentlemen of rank and property, together with a score or upwards of highly respectable persons, but of less consideration, were in equal embarrassment. The fact was, that as no other vessel left Liverpool that day, about five hundred Irishmen, mostly rangers and mowers, had crowded upon deck, each determined to keep his place at all hazards. The captain, whose vessel was small, and none of the stoutest, flatly refused to put to sea with such a number. He told them it was madness to think of it; he would not risk the lives of the other passengers, nor even their own, by sailing with five hundred on the deck of so small a vessel. If the one half of them would withdraw peaceably, he would carry the other half, which was as much as he could accomplish. They were very unwilling to grant that what he said was true; but in the mean time, not a man of them would move, and to clear out two hundred and fifty fellows, who loved nothing better than fighting, armed, too, with sickles, and scythes, was a task beyond either his ability or inclination to execute. He remonstrated with them, entreated, raged, swore, and threatened, but all to no purpose. His threats and entreaties were received with equal good humour. Gibes and jokes were broken on him without number, and as his passion increased, so did their mirth, until nothing could be seen but the captain in vehement gesticulation, and the Irishmen huzzing him so vociferously, that his damns and curses, uttered against them could not reach even his own ears.

"Gentlemen," said he to his cabin passengers, "for the love of heaven, tax your invention to discover some means whereby to get one-half of these men off the vessel, otherwise it will be impossible that we can sail to-day. I have already proffered to take one half of them by lot, but they will not hear of it; and how to manage I am sure I do not know."

The matter, however, was beyond their depth; the thing seemed utterly impracticable, and the chances of their putting to sea were becoming fainter and fainter.

"Bl—t their eyes!" he at length exclaimed, "the ragged, hungry devils! If they heard me with decency, I could bear their obstinacy better; but no, they must turn me into ridicule, and break their jests, and turn their cursed barbs upon me in my own vessel. I say boys," he added proceeding to address them once more—"I say, boys, I have just three observations to make. The first is—"

"Arrah, captain, avourneen, hadn't you better get a stool?" said a voice, "and put a text before it, divide it dacently into three halves, an, make a saron av it!"

"Captain, you war intended for the church," added another. "You're the moral\* of a Methodist preacher, if you war dressed in black."

"Let him alone," said a third, "he'd be a gentle man enough in the wilderness, an' would make an illigant dancin'-master to the bears." "He's as graceful as a shaved pig on his hind legs, dancin' the 'Balthimor Jig,'"

The captain's face was literally black with passion; he turned away with a curse, which produced another buzz, and swore that he would rather encounter the Bay of Biscay in a storm, than have anything to do with such an unmanageable mob.

"Captain," said a little, shrewd-looking Connachtman, "what 'ud you be willin' to give a'ny body, over a'ny abou' his free passage, that 'ud tell you how to get one half o' them out?"

"I'll give him a crown," replied the captain, "together with grog and rations to the eyes—I'll be hanged if I don't."

"Thin I'll do swor you, Sir, if you keep your word wi' me."

"Done," said the captain, "it's a bargain, my good fellow, if you accomplish it; and what's more, I'll consider you a knowin' one."

"I am a poor Connachtman, your haner," replied our friend Phil; "but what's to prevent me thryin'. Tell them," he continued, "that you must go; purtind to be swor takin' them wit' you, Sir. Put Munster against Connacht, one half on this side, an' the other on that, keep the crathur of a ship steady, your haner; an' swin you have them half an' half, wit' a little room betwix them. Now, says your haner, boys, you're divided into halves; if one side kicks the other out o' the ship, I'll bring the conquerors."

The captain said not a word in reply to Phil, but immediately ranged the Munster and Connacht men on each side of the deck—a matter which he found little difficulty in accomplishing, for each party hoping that he intended to take themselves, readily declared his Province and stood together. When they were properly separated, there still remained about fifty or sixty persons belonging to neither Province; but, at Phil's suggestion, the captain paired them off to each division, man for man, until they were drawn up into two bodies.

"Now," said he, "there you stand; let one half of you drub the other out o' the vessel, and the conquerors shall get their passage."

### Advertisement.

**C**OMMITTED to the subscriber, on the 1st inst., a round keeper of E. Livermore, by Jonathan Lovejoy of said Livermore, one pair of light red STEERS, two years old, which were sent with the enclosure of said Lovejoy. The owner is requested to pay property, pay all legal and just charges, and take the same. COLUMBUS HAINES. Livermore, Dec. 2d, 1835. 3 18

### Old Iron Wanted!

TEN TONS OF OLD POT IRON wanted for which the highest price will be paid, by S. CROCKETT & Co.

Paris, Aug. 25, 1835.

### Pelts! Pelts! Pelts!!!

CASH and the highest price will be paid for LAMBS.

Also—CORN and GRAIN wanted in exchange for Goods.

Norway Village, August 26, 1835.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philadelphia.

July 12, 1835.

3 18

## THE SALMAGUNDI, And News of the Day. EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OR COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies, which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original works, and memoirs of our times, will be included, designed to meet the money render necessary. Another night, therefore, and probably another day in Liverpool would have been attended with expense. This argument prevailed with all; with Munster as well as with Connacht, and they fought accordingly.

When the attack first commenced, each party hoped to be able to expel the other without blows. This plan was soon abandoned. In a few minutes the sticks and fists were busy.—Throttling, tugging, cuffing and knocking down—shouting, huzzaing, and yelling, gave evident proofs that the captain, in embracing Phil's proposal, had unwittingly applied the match to a mine, whose explosion was likely to be attended with disastrous consequences. As the fight became warm, and the struggle more desperate, the hooks and scythes were resorted to; blood began to flow, and men to fall, disabled and apparently dying. The immense crowd which had now assembled to witness the fight among the Irishmen, could not stand tamely by and see so many lives likely to be lost without calling in the civil authorities. A number of constables in a few minutes attended; but these worthy officers of the civil authorities experienced every uncivil treatment from the fists and cudgels of both parties. In fact, they were obliged to get from among the rioters with all possible celerity, and to suggest to the Magistrates the necessity of calling in the military.

In the mean time, the battle raged into a furious struggle for victory. The deck of the vessel was actually slippery with blood, and many were lying in an almost lifeless state. Several were pitched into the hold, and had their legs and arms broken by the fall; some were tossed over the sides of the vessel, and only saved from drowning by the activity of the sailors; and not a few of those who had been knocked down in the beginning of the fray were tramped into insensibility.

The Munster men at length gave way; and their opponents following up their advantage, succeeded in driving them to a man out of the vessel, just as the military arrived. Fortunately their interference was unnecessary. The ruffianly captain's object was accomplished; and as no lives were lost, nor any injury more serious than broken bones and flesh-wounds sustained, he got the vessel in readiness and put to sea.

\*Model.

"You ha'n't got *Mary Magundy*, have you?" inquired a chambermaid, at a circulating library. "No, but I have *Sally Magundy*." (Salmagundi.) "I mean her," replied the maiden.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

This interesting periodical still continues under the supervision of Mrs. A. H. Nicholas of New York, assisted by several gentlemen of literary eminence. The selections made for its pages evince good judgment, and correct discriminating taste in the fair editress. We have been highly entertained by the perusal of the Essays of Eliot contained in the late numbers, and wonder that so elegant and piercing a writer as Lamb should be so little known by our literature. It is however, certain, that wherever his writings have appeared, they have been highly appreciated by the lovers of pure and chaste style, comprising the highest at inable degree of polished, delicate wit and genuine humor.

The life of Sir Thomas Moore, by Sir James McIntosh, follows the "Essays" of Eliot, and will afford delight and find favor with the increasing admirers of that intellectual and able author.

The "Republic of Letters" is published weekly, in octavo form, on good paper and clear type at the very low price of two dollars and fifty cents the year.—SACO DEM.

We regret to see it announced in the Boston Post, that John Neal will retire from the Galaxy after the commencement of the next year. Many of the subscribers will retire with him.—JL.

"Thin I'll do swor you, Sir, if you keep your word wi' me."

"Done," said the captain, "it's a bargain, my good fellow, if you accomplish it; and what's more, I'll consider you a knowin' one."

"I am a poor Connachtman, your haner," replied our friend Phil; "but what's to prevent me thryin'. Tell them," he continued, "that you must go; purtind to be swor takin' them wit' you, Sir. Put Munster against Connacht, one half on this side, an' the other on that, keep the crathur of a ship steady, your haner; an' swin you have them half an' half, wit' a little room betwix them. Now, says your haner, boys, you're divided into halves; if one side kicks the other out o' the ship, I'll bring the conquerors."

The captain said not a word in reply to Phil, but immediately ranged the Munster and Connacht men on each side of the deck—a matter which he found little difficulty in accomplishing, for each party hoping that he intended to take themselves, readily declared his Province and stood together. When they were properly separated, there still remained about fifty or sixty persons belonging to neither Province; but, at Phil's suggestion, the captain paired them off to each division, man for man, until they were drawn up into two bodies.

"Now," said he, "there you stand; let one half of you drub the other out o' the vessel, and the conquerors shall get their passage."

## Supplement to the Globe.

### Prospectus of the Congressional Globe.

THE success of the experiment we have made to furnish a succinct history of the proceedings of Congress, from day to day, with sketches of the debates undertaken by the undersigned to persevere in their plot to extend and perfect it. They have resolved that the Congressional Globe shall not only embody the parliamentary annals of the country, but shall also furnish an appendix, which will contain the most important speeches of the prominent speakers, the most important subjects, written out by the members themselves, from the notes and printed sketches of the Reporters.

The Congressional Globe, with an index, will be published weekly, upon double royal paper, in octavo form, as heretofore, at one dollar for the session. It may be subscribed for separately. The appendix of finished species will also be published for one dollar.

It is probable that the next session of Congress will continue nearly seven months; if so, the work will contain between four and five hundred pages, and will be the cheapest publication perhaps in the world.

The next session of Congress will probably be the most eventful one, which has occurred for many years, and will certainly be replete with interest, as its course will have great influence in fixing the destiny of the Republic for years to come. Immediately preceding it does the next Presidential election, and containing the leading events of all the most important parties in the country, deep and abiding interest will attend the debate. The whole drama will probably be exhibited in the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

We have already provided for our reporting corps, eminent ability and skill in one branch of Congress, and we expect to obtain an adequate reinforcement of capable persons in the other, by the time it meets, to fulfil our own wishes and the expectations of the members. No pains or cost on our part will be spared to accomplish it. As the work will be continued regularly, and be made permanent, authentic, and therefore highly useful to all who take an interest in the political affairs of the country, we will do well to begin their subscription with the next session.

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